

45882 to 45885—Continued.

racemes, 18 to 30 inches long. The black, sickle-shaped pods are about 4 inches long. The seeds, four or five in number, are oblong, black, and very shiny. (Adapted from *Bureau of Plant Industry Bulletin No. 179*, p. 18.)

45886. RICINUS COMMUNIS L. Euphorbiaceæ. Castor-bean.

From Guatemala. Purchased by Mr. Herbert S. Austin at the request of Mr. Wilson Popenoe, of this office. Received March 2, 1918.

Secured for the purpose of testing the oil content of various varieties.

45887 and 45888.

From the city of Panama, Panama. Presented by Dr. Ramon Arias-Feraud. Received March 5, 1918.

45887. IPOMOEA sp. Convolvulaceæ. Morning-glory.

"Seeds of morning-glories that keep open the whole day." (*Arias-Feraud*.)

45888. OPERCULINA TUBEROSA (L.) Meisn. Convolvulaceæ.
(*Ipomoea tuberosa* L.)

A perennial, stout-stemmed herbaceous vine, climbing to the tops of the tallest trees. The leaves are large and compound, with seven oblong leaflets; and three to six yellow flowers are borne on a long peduncle. The fruit is a membranous round capsule, about an inch long, containing two to four large seeds which are covered with short black hairs. It is a native of Brazil. (Adapted from *De Laessan, Les Plantes Utiles des Colonies Francaises*, pp. 398 and 567.)

45889 and 45890. CYDONIA OBLONGA Mill. Malaceæ. Quince.

From Murdock, Kans. Grafts presented by Mr. J. W. Riggs, of the Experiment Grounds. Received March 6, 1918.

Scions from trees of a variety sent to the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction by Prof. N. E. Hansen, from Samarkand, Russian Turkestan, May 24, 1898, and numbered S. P. I. 1123. Mr. Riggs states that this variety has yielded fine fruit at Murdock, while trees of standard quince varieties have not borne any fruit. The tree is hardy, not being injured in that section of Kansas by drought and heat.

45889. Scions grafted on apple stocks.

45890. Scions grafted on Japanese pear stocks.

45891. RUBUS MACROCARPUS Benth. Rosaceæ. Blackberry.

From Colombia. Presented by Hermano Apolinar-Maria, Instituto de la Salle, Bogota, at the request of Mr. F. M. Chapman, Washington, D. C. Received March 7, 1918.

"In April, 1913, while on a visit to Colombia, I found this variety growing in a little posada called El Peñon in the Temperate Zone at an altitude of 9,600 feet, on the trail from Bogota to Fusagasuga. El Peñon is exceedingly wet, and this giant blackberry may be found only under the conditions which prevail there. It is not the *mora de Castilla*, a cylindrical berry which grows in profusion at 5,000 to 7,500 feet; but this berry is much larger, more nearly round, and shaped more like a strawberry. These berries are often 3 inches in length." (*Chapman*.)